

CARS TO START UNDER 1,500 MILITIA GUARDS

Gov. Ralston Tells Indianapolis Strikers He Will Insist on Enforcing Law.

BUSINESS IN CITY DEAD

Rolling Stock Demolished by Mobs Has Laid on Tracks Since Friday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—Fifteen hundred members of the Indiana National Guard, armed and equipped for a protracted stay, are mobilized here prepared to take charge of the strike situation and enable the traction and terminal company to run its cars.

The troops will be distributed along all the car lines to-morrow morning and will keep all persons who are inclined to make trouble off the streets.

Labor leaders denounce the Governor and assert there was no necessity for calling out the troops. Gov. Ralston received two or three labor committee today and listened to their protests, but said to all of them that he was following his sworn duty and that order must be observed and every one protected in his rights.

This is understood to mean that the traction company will not suffer to-morrow if the soldiers are able to prevent it. One member of organized labor who belongs to the local company tried to evade service to-day and was arrested and sent to jail.

A meeting of organized labor was held on the State House lawn this morning to protest against the Governor's action. Several leaders and their attorneys made speeches. Gov. Ralston was seated in his office listening to what was said.

Governor Addresses Crowd.
After much solicitation he went out on the steps in front of the State House and addressed the crowd. He said he had taken an oath last January to enforce the laws of the State and was determined to do so.

The Governor asserted that he was in sympathy with the working man and wanted to see him prosperous, but that he could not sit idly by and see the laws set at naught, the rights of citizens interfered with and property ruthlessly destroyed. He continued:

"I would have different conditions if it were possible. I have not brought about present conditions. If my life is spared I will take a stand at the next session of the Legislature for an arbitration law that will arbitrate."

"But I am confronted by serious conditions. I have seen lives sacrificed in our streets, and it is not for me to debate who was at fault. I only know that life was not secure and that we must make life secure everywhere in our State. Whatever reason may be advanced in the future, I hope you will uphold me in the enforcement of the law."

There was an attempt to harangue the crowd after the Governor had spoken, but the agitators were called off and the crowd dispersed quietly.

No attempt was made to move any cars to-day, but it is expected that an attempt will be made to resume service to-morrow morning. Some persons hope that a display of force will be all that is necessary, but others fear greater trouble, and perhaps bloodshed.

Men's Demands Were Refused.

The strike was inaugurated at midnight on Friday after demands for recognition of the union, for an increase of about 33-1/2 per cent in wages and for double pay for overtime had been refused by the company and had been refused.

For three weeks prior to the presentation of these demands the employees had been secretly forming a union, being encouraged by officers from the national organization.

On Washington street, crowded with early morning pedestrians, feet were seen out and on the streets, resulting in electrical displays and endangering the lives of passersby.

The superintendent of the nine interurban lines which enter this city having successfully resisted a strike of their employees refused to run their cars into the city, and these have been coming only to the city limits since Saturday morning.

All the abandoned cars are still upon the tracks and not a wheel has moved since the strike was inaugurated. The company has about 400 men lodged at the car houses, and many employees who are anxious to return to work.

Demands from citizens have been met with the reply that the cars can be operated and service resumed if the city authorities will protect the employees. The company has made frequent attempts to restore service, but at no time was adequate protection supplied and the attempts were soon abandoned.

Business men have made frequent demands upon the city and county authorities that they restore order, but notwithstanding the fact that the city has had full way, the striking conductors and motormen have kept directly back of the crowds that did the rioting, but they have been a silent encouragement, which is manifest at every attempt to restore traffic.

The crowds varied from 3,000 to 7,000 and the police were unable to cope with them. Every attempt to resume traffic led to greater destruction of the company's cars until many of those abandoned on Friday night are little more than wrecks, the iron parts being bent and twisted and windows and ashes broken.

Two men were killed, ten or a dozen badly injured and more than one hundred hurt since the strike began. The old employees who have not joined the union and the new ones who have been brought from other cities are firm in their purpose to man the cars if protection is afforded, but so many of them have been hurt that they refuse to take any further risks.

Citizens demand the dismissal of the twenty-nine policemen who refused to do duty by riding on the cars. They would have been dismissed with the first evidence of insubordination except for the necessity of having every available man on duty.

One patrolman was relieved from duty because of nervous strain, which made him unfit for service, his mind being affected.

The business of every kind here is in a state of paralysis. People are afraid to go on the streets and the interurban cars are bringing few persons to the city, as they come only at night, and the city market is deserted except by persons who have their own conveyances.

LYON LOSES IN NASSAU.

Recent Gives Republicans Loss of One in Assembly.

MINNEAPOLIS, L. J. Nov. 6.—The Democrats' Congressional caucus today got a record of the vote for Assemblyman to-day. It gives Candidate Leroy J. Wood a plurality of 119 over John Lyon, who ran on the Republican and Independence tickets. The vote was: Wood, 5,682; Lyon, 7,943.

Before the recount it was supposed that Lyon had won by a plurality of 126.

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BANKER'S DAUGHTER, ON VISIT, WEDS NEW YORKER

David S. Traitel and Miss A. M. Franklin in Washington Surprise Friends.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Miss Anna Mildred Franklin, daughter of N. E. Franklin, president of the First National Bank of New York, and a granddaughter of David S. Traitel, a wealthy New York banker, was married yesterday to David S. Traitel, son of Benjamin D. Traitel, a marble contractor of New York. The bride is 25 years old and the bridegroom 24.

The marriage, which was performed by a Magistrate, was a surprise to their friends. The only witnesses were court clerks.

Miss Franklin, who is a graduate of the Temple School of New York, accompanied her father when he came to attend the recent bankers' association convention in Boston. She stopped over for a visit to her grandfather, Harris Franklin, who formerly was associated with the late E. H. Harriman in mining and banking interests, while her father returned to New York. Mr. Franklin, Sr., originally came from Deadwood. He retired from active business some years ago. His home is at 65 West Seventy-first street.

The bridegroom went to Washington last Saturday to visit friends. Her grandfather expected her home yesterday. Instead, he received a telegram informing him of her marriage.

A member of the Franklin family said last night that Miss Franklin and Mr. Traitel had been friends for some time and that the only objection to the marriage was based on the girl's youth. She is an only child and Mr. Franklin's only grandchild. The bride's grandfather is waiting to welcome her and her husband as soon as they reach New York.

MRS. STORY LOVES HER JOB.

She Addresses State Organization in Meeting at Watertown.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 6.—More than 125 delegates of the Daughters of the American Revolution are at the annual conference of the State organization, which is presided over by Mrs. W. S. Augsbury of Antwerp. State Regent Mrs. William Cummings Story, president-general of the D. A. R., was in the conference to-day.

Mrs. S. C. Cleveland welcomed the visiting delegates as did Mayor Francis M. Hugo. Mrs. Story delivered an address expressing her gratitude for the loyalty of the delegates in giving her high office and said that she liked her work immensely. She said: "I love my job."

Mrs. Augsbury reported that during the year four new chapters had been added, at Schenectady, Holland Patent, Richmond Hill and Alexandria Bay. Two more will be created during the coming year. During this year 878 new members were received.

The nominations for officers were: Mrs. W. S. Augsbury, State regent; Mrs. C. Fred Bohart of Lowville, vice-regent; Mrs. Frances Yawger of New York, recording secretary; Mrs. William H. Barry of Johnstown, treasurer; Miss Grace L. Pierce of Buffalo, historian; Mrs. Fred Yates of Rochester, registrar; and Mrs. Joseph E. King of Fort Edward, chaplain.

G. A. R. Night at Tournament.

It was Grand Army night at the military tournament in Madison Square Garden last evening, with Major-General Thomas H. Barry, commander of the Department of the East, who was with his staff, as the guest of honor.

SCHIFF SEES DANGER IF MONEY DILLTALS

Business Conditions Like Those in 1907 Will Come, He Warns.

AMENDMENTS ARE URGED

Chamber of Commerce to Send a Committee to Washington.

Jacob H. Schiff sounded a warning in currency matters yesterday at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. "If currency legislation is defeated," he said, "if this measure is not passed, properly amended, and we get away from the goal which we want to reach, and which is now in sight, we will get into very difficult conditions in this country, and we want to avoid this."

Later when asked what "difficult conditions" meant Mr. Schiff said: "The difficulty I foresee unless proper currency legislation be enacted is the growth of discouragement which to some extent already exists, a difficult situation in agriculture, a curtailment of commercial and other credits, and a considerable depression in real estate because of a growing inability to procure mortgage loans. Also a great disappointment and disheartening of the people, particularly in the agricultural section."

Mr. Schiff remarks at the Chamber of Commerce were made in seconding a motion made by A. Barton Hepburn that the chamber appoint a committee of three business men to go to Washington and confer with Congress in an effort to secure amendments to the pending legislation, particularly those amendments advocated by the chamber in its recent currency session. Mr. Hepburn said currency legislation was needed as soon as possible, but that the country wanted "good legislation."

Mr. Schiff's speech carried out the idea that a central bank plan was an ideal one if feasible, but that he opposed that plan for the same reason that he opposed Mr. Vandenberg's central bank plan not long ago. He said in part:

"Seven years ago this chamber sounded the call of necessity for currency legislation. I remember a committee was then appointed which brought in a very elaborate report. I read it the other day and I found the essentials were just such as experience of the last few years has shown us to be the only lines on which currency legislation can likely be had in our country. The committee advised that a central bank was a most desirable solution of the currency problem. There was by no means any certainty that such an ideal solution could be attained, and the committee declined to recommend, in so many words, the establishment of a central bank. I am sure, but which would look as if we said that if we could not get what we want we would rather have nothing at all."

"As I have said before, Mr. President, we want monetary legislation. Eight years ago, in 1905, I raised the cry in this chamber that if monetary conditions were not changed, we would get into very difficult conditions in this country, and we want to avoid this."

Mr. Schiff's speech was met with a warm reception. He was applauded for his warning and his suggestions for amendments. He said that if the currency bill as it stands is passed, it will be a disaster to the country. He said that if the bill is amended, it will be a blessing to the country.

Autos Kill Three in Streets.

Man, Woman and Young Boy Shatter the Victims.

Three persons were killed in the streets of New York yesterday by automobiles. An unidentified man was run over in front of 63 Second street last night by a taxi cab owned by the Harlem Casino Club. The man was killed.

Another unidentified man was killed by a taxi cab owned by the Harlem Casino Club. The man was killed.

Nathan Rosenberg, 14 years old, of 58 East Ninety-ninth street, when on roller skates was killed by an automobile at 110th street and Fifth avenue at 10 o'clock last evening. The car, which was owned by the Arthur Meyer Music Company, was operated by Harry H. Meyer. The driver was not arrested.

Mrs. Catherine Jordan, a widow, 45 years old, of Dayton, Ohio, who was spending a week at her home, 229 West 120th street, was fatally injured by an automobile at Central Park West and 110th street.

She was struck by an automobile owned by Henry Rosenfeld of 55 West 110th street and operated by Oscar Kling of 732 Amsterdam avenue. Kling conveyed Mrs. Jordan hurriedly to the Red Cross Hospital, Central Park West and 100th street, where she died two hours later.

PENNSYLVANIANS DINED.

Two Councils Guests of Mr. Boldt at the Waldorf-Astoria.

George C. Boldt gave a dinner last night at the Waldorf-Astoria to the council of the Pennsylvania Society and to the council of the Society of Pennsylvania. The dinner was given in honor of the latter society being completed last night at the dinner. About 100 women belong to the New York organization, which is a wholly independent body.

The dinner guests included Mrs. Alexander E. Patten, Mrs. James Henry Darlington, Mrs. James M. Beck, Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg, Mrs. William Harrison Brown, Mrs. James Kerr, Mrs. John Markle, Mrs. Frederick H. Eaton, Mrs. Henry P. Davidson, Mrs. Richard T. Davies, Mrs. David Bennett King, Mrs. Roger Lewis and Mrs. Henry W. Shoemaker.

The officers of the society present were: Henry P. Davidson, William H. Brown, Frederick H. Eaton, William U. Hensel, Theodore P. Shonts, William Guggenheim, Richard T. Davies, Edwin R. Stuart, Thomas E. Kirby, John Markle, Robert Masot, Barr Ferree, James M. Beck and Col. Allan C. Bakewell.

Mr. Boldt, who is a member of the council of the Pennsylvania Society, presided at the dinner. There were speeches by several of the members.

THREE KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK.

Accident Near Alliance, O., Blamed on Misunderstood Orders.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, Nov. 6.—Three trainmen were killed and four were injured to-day in a collision between a freight train on the Lake Erie, Alliance and Wheeling Railway at Beech Creek, three miles southwest of here.

The crash came on a sharp grade down which the train was rushing at thirty miles an hour. The engines were demolished and several freight cars and their contents were destroyed.

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CURRENCY BILL PUT ON REAL GOLD BASIS

Continued from First Page.

fundamental have been rejected. Senator Kern, leader of the majority, sent out notices to all absent Democratic Senators to-day to return to Washington without delay.

If a conference is called it is difficult at this time to predict just what course will be followed. The caucus may decide to put forward a motion in the Senate to discharge the Banking and Currency Committee from further consideration of the bill and bring it directly before the Senate.

It is admitted by Administration Senators that this would open up the whole subject matter in the Senate and increase the delay, because there would be then ninety-five Senators at work trying to shape a currency bill, with an opportunity for exploitation of their many diversified views, while at present the work is being done by twelve Senators.

Wilson Determined to Fight.

It is evident that the President is determined to fight. Among his advisers to-day were Senators Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, and Thompson of Kansas, Tillman of South Carolina, Vandaman of Mississippi and Lea of Tennessee. Each on leaving the White House declared the Democratic majority in the Senate would never accept the bill as framed up by the Banking Committee.

Senator Simmons declared himself in favor of a party caucus. "Democrats on the floor of the Senate will not support a bill which a majority of the Democrats in the Banking and Currency Committee does not approve," said Mr. Simmons.

Senator Vandaman insisted that he would never vote for a bill that was "five-sixths Republican."

Senator Vandaman said he favored a Democratic caucus to take the bill over entirely and make it a party measure. Senator Tillman said he had advised the President to "bring a freight train over" the recalcitrants, and Senator Thompson declared that Democratic patience had ceased to be a virtue and that it was time to "bring a freight train over" the recalcitrants.

Senator Lewis expressed the opinion that there would be a party caucus. He called on the President during the afternoon in his capacity as Democratic whip to consider the situation. Over the call he declared himself in favor of making the currency bill a party measure and of forcing it through without delay.

Senator Lewis said the bill was the President's measure, but that the policy was entered on deliberately after free counsel with the Democratic leaders, and that the President was entitled to support.

To Draft the Amendments.

When the committee meets to-morrow morning it will begin the work of preparing the text of the amendments that have been agreed on. Chairman Owen declared after adjournment that the principal features of the bill have been practically completed and that the committee would be ready to report to-morrow.

Just before adjournment Senator Crawford of South Dakota revived the central bank plan. He proposed that the President authorize the reserve association to do a general banking business, to discount paper in the first instance and make loans direct and enter into competition with the banks. He favored a public controller.

Chairman Owen, voicing his disappointment at the turn which affairs had taken in the committee, declared Senator Crawford's suggestion was the logical sequence of the bill as it stood and that the committee would be ready to report to-morrow.

He said the committee in the original plan and purpose of the currency bill as it was framed by the House.

He said the committee had been put in a position where it was forced to make a change in the original plan and purpose of the bill.

Senator Owen said that under certain circumstances he might favor such a bank as Senator Crawford had proposed, but that it had no place in the present bill.

He said he feared the system would be made unworkable by the bankers' association, with the result that the whole object of the legislation would fail.

Senator Reed's Proposal.

In the midst of all the changes in the committee, the bill and purpose of the bill Senator Reed of New York adopted tentatively yesterday, by which the regional reserve banks are required to turn over 50 per cent of their reserves to the Federal reserve board in Washington.

Senator Reed said after the meeting that the changes made in the bill to-day might render his plan unnecessary.

"It is still before the committee, however," said Senator Reed, "and I am sure it will be adopted."

Chairman Owen called up Senator Reed's plan during the day and took some time in pointing out that it was impracticable, but no conclusive action was taken under the vote of the committee yesterday when it adopted the Reed plan by a vote of 7 to 5.

TWO ON TRIAL IN MAIL FRAUDS.

Got Money From Descendants of New York Pioneers, Is Charge.

John H. Fonda and Elmer E. Good, the latter a lawyer, were put on trial before Judge Hand in the United States District Court yesterday on an indictment charging them with using the mails to defraud people who believed themselves to be lineal descendants of Anneke Jans Bogardus and other property owners whose names are associated with the pre-Revolutionary history of New York city.

The defendants formed the "Union Association of Heirs of Anneke Jans Bogardus, Edwards and Wolber Estates," as headquarters at 158 Pearl street, Buffalo. Most of the alleged victims lived in the West, Canada and British Columbia.

SMILING STEWARD IS MOONING WANTED COUNT

Von Rosenberg Waves at Friend on Pier and Then Detectives Nab Him.

BOGUS CHECKS THE CHARGE

Pinkertons Say He Left a Long Trail of Mournful Hotel Keepers.

The Count Constantine von Rosenberg, who the Pinkertons say has had an unusually successful career as check forger, hotel boss and all around swindler and for whom the police have been hunting for several months, arrived yesterday by the United Fruit steamship Zacaipa, not in his usual sloppy togs but in the attire of a steward.

He was, in fact, an assistant steward, having been hired by the line's agent at Port Limon to help out on a crowded ship. The Count, who has declared that he holds the title legitimately and that his ancestors for generations have been of the Austrian nobility, denied his identity when he was arrested yesterday on the arrival of the Zacaipa at her East River pier.

He said he was just plain Hans Schmidt, but he had been going to sea all his life, chiefly as a steward, and that he had never heard of the Count von Rosenberg.

The Count is a thick necked, undersized man of middle age and olive complexion, and a small black mustache. He is rather good looking than otherwise and speaks English fluently. The Pinkertons, who have been trailing him since last May, say that he is a polyglot, knowing six languages besides English and having a smattering of many others. Two Pinkerton men, Wagner and Graham, were down at the Zacaipa's pier, waiting for the Count yesterday afternoon.

A young man named Carl Spencer, who the Pinkertons say posed as the Count's secretary in one of his schemes to get money, was down on the pier. As the steamship was warping in Spencer recognized the Count on the deck and waved to him. The Count, in waiter's dress, waved back and the two Pinkerton men knew then that they had their quarry. They telephoned to Police Headquarters for assistance and Detectives Oliver and Watson came dashing down in an automobile. They arrived a minute or so before the gangplank was put up.

Count Is Yanked Out.
Watson and Graham boarded the ship and Oliver and Wagner stood at the foot of the gangplank to intercept the Count if he had made an effort to get ashore. He seemed troubled apparently and hid himself under a settee. Oliver yanked the Count out. He asked permission to change his dress and the two detectives went with him to the crew's quarters forward and he put on a blue and white striped cotton coat. An examination of his trunk showed that he had several suits of evening clothes and lots of finery.

On the way up the pier the Count broke from the four detectives and ran into South street. His dash for liberty was not long, for he was stopped by a police officer and taken to Police Headquarters and locked up.

The specific charge for which he was arrested is for passing an alleged forged check for \$500 on Citizens' Bank & Trust, New York, on which he is said to have obtained six \$100 travelers' checks.

Tell of His Trail.

The Pinkertons say that the Count has had a checkered career in this country, his work extending through New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Winnipeg, Niagara Falls, Montreal, Atlantic City and other places. They say his trail is plastered with hotel checks and disappearing hotel keepers.

The Pinkertons said they sent photographs of the Count to hotel keepers all over the country and when the Count registered at a hotel in New York, Philadelphia or elsewhere, they would be notified. They say he departed before the hotel notified the police, leaving a trunk containing an old pair of shoes, a brick wrapped in paper and two empty mineral water bottles. The Count then disappeared from the country. It is supposed that he got away aboard some steamship going to South or Central America and drifted into bad luck, finally becoming stranded in Port Limon.

The Pinkertons say they knew that Spencer would want to see him and that they constantly shadowed Spencer, thus nabbing the Count.

The Count is a chemist of ability and once got \$5,000 a year from a planter in Cuba.

LABOR UNION IS ENJOINED.

Carpenters Forbidden to Call Strike at St. John's Cathedral.

Judge Ward granted an injunction in the United States District Court yesterday restraining Bridge, H. Neale, secretary of the local council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and other officers and members of that organization from warring a labor war to prevent Irving & Casson, woodworkers and manufacturers of trim of Cambridge, Mass., from selling or installing their products outside of Massachusetts.

Irving & Casson run an open shop at Cambridge. When the labor dispute began, several years ago, they had the contract for the interior fittings of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and one of the new halls of the West Point Military Academy. The brotherhood placed the contract on the union's list of "un-American" work and finally threatened a sympathetic strike at the Cathedral.

Irving & Casson immediately began suit in the Federal court, which granted a temporary injunction restraining the strike.

In granting the final injunction, Judge Ward declared there was strong proof that a combination existed between various local unions constituting the brotherhood, to compel the unionization of all manufacturing carpenter shops and to restrain competition between open shops and union shops.

While conceding in the principles laid down by Judge Ward, Judge Mayer held that there was no proof that any of the acts of the defendants complained of in this suit had been directed at any particular company.

NO INTEREST TAX AT SOURCE.

Individuals, Not Banks, Are to Pay It, New Rule Says.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—These instructions were issued to-day to Internal revenue collectors regarding the collection of the income tax.

"Banks, bankers, trust companies and other banking institutions receiving deposits of money are not required under the Treasury regulations, part approved October 31, 1913, to withhold at the source the income tax on the interest paid or accrued or accruing to depositors whether on open accounts or on certificates of deposit, but all such interest, whether paid or accrued and not paid, must be included in his tax return by the person or persons entitled to receive such interest whether on open account or on the certificate of deposit."

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commencing this day (Friday), will hold

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These Suits are made of the season's most fashionable fabrics and represent the smartest styles and colors, the regular prices being \$42.00 to \$55.00,

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NO ANSWER BY JEROME TO THE THAW BRIEFS

Fugitive's Counsel Says It May Be Three Years Before He Is Returned.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 6.—Today was the last day given to William Traversa, the fugitive, by Gov. Fisher in which to file answer to the briefs of Harry K. Thaw's counsel on the new petition for the extradition of the fugitive filed at the State House on Tuesday of last week. It is believed that the New York attorney has decided to rest the case where it stands.

The statement by Gov. Fisher on last Wednesday that he would make known his decision the last of the week, probably on Saturday, has created a new interest in the case.

It is the opinion of almost every one who has followed the proceedings closely that Gov. Fisher will sign the petition presented by Gov. Flynn and throw the case over into the United States District Court for final disposition.

Neither Mr. Jerome nor Fred C. Hornbeck, the Sheriff of Dutchess county, deputized to receive the fugitive in the event that extradition is granted, will come to Concord to receive the decision of the Governor. Mr. Jacob H. Jerome's representative in this State is officially representing the State of New York.

The explanation of this course is that if consent for the return of Thaw is given he cannot be taken, as he is under the protection of the United States court, and it would therefore be useless for the officers to make the trip to New Hampshire.

Under the rescript handed down by Judge Aldrich at the hearing in Littleton on the writ of habeas corpus granting a continuance of the proceeding, it was provided that the hearing could go forward on five days notice to him.

In the event that the Governor decides against Thaw the required notice will be given immediately, but counsel say that the date of the hearing will depend on the engagements of Judge Aldrich.

THE SEAGOERS.

Arrivals From England and the Continent and From the South.

By the White Star liner Oceanic from Southampton, Cherbourg and Queenstown: Courtenay W. Bennett, Mrs. A. E. Jennings, British Consul-General, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Courtenay, W. J. Oakes, Mrs. Gertrude Pouchot, George C. Flint, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Reid, Dr.